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WORK OF CONGRESS

A Senate Discussion on Free Coinage.

Democratic Opposition to the Shipping Bill.

House Free Traders Advocate Allowing England to Monopolize the Carrying Trade.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the Senate today the conference report on the Public Printing Deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Financial bill was then taken up and Mr. Daniels spoke in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Plumb followed. He credited the silver act of last session with having had the effect of preventing a universal financial panic. Whatever may be said about its shortcomings, its effect in the immediate situation has been of an efficient character. He did not share the fear of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) as to what would happen from the free coinage of silver. Perhaps he was not as sensitive on that point as he might have been had he not heard so often similar forebodings from the same quarter that had not been realized. He (Plumb) was not able to give his support to the bill reported by the Finance Committee. He was opposed to the first section providing for the purchase of twelve million in silver. It would, of course, add that much money to the circulation, but it would bear on its face a disposition to help a certain class of people at the expense of the treasury. It was in the interest of our trade and of honest money that the country should establish as nearly as possible a parity between gold and silver. The population of the country was increasing at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, while business was increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. The circulation should have relation to both population and business. There should be international bi-metalism. He did not hold that the free coinage of silver was the cause for all evils but he did contend it was a long, wise and much needed step in the right direction.

Mr. Hancock spoke against free coinage. The people he represented never believed the free coinage of silver would place that metal on a parity with gold.

Mr. Sawyer moved an executive session. "Oh, no," said Mr. Edmunds; "let us take a vote on this bill now."

Mr. Stewart expressed a desire that an early day be fixed for a vote, say Saturday.

Mr. Edmunds, in a tone of bitter sarcasm: "The session is drawing to an end and this most important bill ought to be got into the form of a law at the earliest possible moment. The country, of course, is suffering for it. Disaster and bankruptcy are said to be impending and therefore we ought not leave a stone unturned to get an immediate vote on it."

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the House today the Senate bill increasing from fifty to seventy the number of army officers who may be detailed to military colleges passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Shipping bill.

Mr. Herbert opposed the measure saying it was the natural result of the McKinley bill.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, reviewing the decadence of the American shipping interests, said in such a condition as the country now found itself, with only 12 1/2 per cent of foreign carrying trade, with Great Britain entrenched on every ocean route, it was obvious that it was utterly out of the power of private individuals without assistance in some direction to dislodge the ships of Great Britain. It was said the bill would not do for the merchant marine what was claimed for it. We could judge of that by what a similar policy had done for France with her maritime people than those of the United States. Within five years from the establishment of the subsidy system the steam tonnage of France doubled. With the widest extent of coast known to any nation the United States could reap a benefit from subsidies far greater than any other nation. Italy adopted a subsidy policy in 1865 and in four years her steam marine had increased 40 per cent. The maximum expense of the bill the first year would be \$2,000,000, of which all but about \$300,000 or \$400,000 would come from the postage and tonnage dues. Taking the highest rate of increase in tonnage and estimated as a result of the provisions of the bill, the greatest annual expenditure that would be needed in one year would be \$7,000,000, after which the rate of payment would steadily diminish.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said three causes constituted the barrier against any attempt to restore to the American carrying trade. First was the difference of cost between American and foreign vessels; second, the greater running expenses American vessels were under, and, third, the harsh and restrictive features of our navigation laws, exacting heavy tonnage dues, consular fees and other duties. Further, the Republican policy of exclusion of imports was at war with the interests of the American carrying trade. He opposed subsidies and other protections to special industries and asked Mr. Farquhar, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine, how much the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which, at one session, he said, had corrupted employees of the House, would get.

Mr. Farquhar replied it would get the same as all other steamship companies.

Mr. Dockery said that was no answer, and asked if the Pacific Mail stock had not risen on the probability of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Farquhar warmly replied if it were so he was glad of it, and hoped the stock of every American company would increase in value.

Mr. Dockery, retorting, said he wanted to take the matter home to the farmers of the West that \$5,000,000 was being

taken away from the treasury to sustain and support New England shipowners. George Gould, he understood, was one of the "laboring men" to be benefited. Mr. Dockery then invited attention to the restrictive scope of the reciprocity advocated by Secretary Blaine. So far as the farmers were concerned, the defect that was fatal to subsidy was related to reciprocity. The farmers could derive no benefit from reciprocity, because the South American countries had almost every article necessary for their own consumption. Let reciprocity return to that policy under which it explored every sea. Divested of every artificial restriction, our market could renew and assert its importance upon the deep.

A BLACK EDEN.

Governmental Aid Asked to Establish a Negro Colony.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—A unique measure was introduced today in the Senate in the shape of a bill by Senator Teller, at the request of some colored people's association in this city. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to a certain agent to be named \$50,000.00 to secure land in Lower California for a permanent settlement of the colored people of the United States who wish to establish a colony there, the money to be returned to the Government, with interest, in forty years.

Population of California.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The census of California has been completed and shows the white population of the State to be 1,111,558. The Chinese number 71,681; Indians, 12,355; colored persons, 11,437; Japanese, 1,099; total population, 1,208,130.

An Arizona Appointment.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Attorney General Miller has appointed Thos. F. Wilson, of Tucson, Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Arizona.

The New Idaho Senators.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Idaho Senators drew ballots for terms of service today. Shoup secured the long and McConnell the short term.

POWDERLY'S SCHEMES

PREPARING FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

The National Labor Convention to meet on February 23—Political Work for the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—General Master Workman Powderly has issued a circular letter to the industrial organizations of the United States asking co-operation in the National Reform Industrial conference to be held at Washington, February 23. March 25 to July 29 is the date fixed for a vote in the conference to formulate "a political platform" for the Industrialists could favor at the polls.

In the circular Powderly embodies a report of the committee on political action presented at the last general assembly of Knights and which recorded a desire of the order that the platform be built on the principle of the Knights, which are the preservation of public lands for actual settlers, the establishment of a national monetary system without the intervention of banks and governmental telegraphs, telephones and railroads. Powderly says he shall vote for February 23, "for the reason we will be enabled to meet and confer with the newly elected Congressmen who owe their elections to labor organizations."

THE HARVESTER TRUST.

North Dakota Farmers Preparing to Fight the New Company.

ST. PAUL, January 7.—A Pioneer Press special from Fargo, N. D., says arrangements are being made to fight the collection of all notes now held by harvester companies in this State. It is said the amount is about \$300,000.

The ground of the contest is the notes were given for binders with the contract that repairs would be furnished free and the recently combined American Harvester Company has made a rule that all repairs must hereafter be paid for in cash. Another ground for the contest will be that the new company is a trust, and therefore contrary to the laws of the United States and North Dakota. Arrangements are also being made to antagonize the business of the new company.

SHOT HER DEAD.

Fate of an Unfaithful Wife in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 7.—Robert De Rosa, aged 27, tonight shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, at a lodging house.

De Rosa was a guard at San Quentin but was discharged for allowing a prisoner to escape. His wife and a babe three years old lived at San Quentin, but about three months ago she came to the city and engaged as a chorus girl at the Bijou. She became intimate with an actor named Wilson.

Tonight when De Rosa came to see her she was in Wilson's room. De Rosa went into the room and shot her dead. He was arrested.

A Standard Insurance Company.

MANSFIELD, January 7.—Edwin Mansfield was today appointed receiver for the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Shelby, Ohio. The face value of the company's assets is estimated at \$305,000. The real assets depend on how much the receiver realizes on the contingent liability amounts.

Several More Waterman Pardons.

SACRAMENTO, January 7.—The Governor on petition of a number of members of the Legislature has pardoned ex-Senator Richard Creighton, now serving a sentence for jury bribery. Frank Northey, convicted at the same time with Creighton, was also pardoned today.

SKIRMISHING BEGUN

Heavy Firing About the Hostile's Camp.

Lieutenant Casey is Killed While Scouting.

The Troops Preparing to Move and a Battle Imminent Today.

Indian Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Herald's Pine Ridge special says:

A courier has just come in from General Brooke's headquarters on Wounded Knee Creek with dispatches for General Miles to the effect that heavy firing is going on in the direction of the hostile camp, and he believes some portion of the troops are engaged.

His forces are ready to move just as soon as he can learn where the fighting is. Scouts have been sent out from here to get at the truth.

General Miles has received a report that Lieutenant Edward W. Casey, of Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, has been killed by the hostiles.

The unfortunate young officer had gone too near the hostile camp when he was shot down. His body has been recovered.

ALL HOSTILES NOW.

Supposed Friendlies in Nebraska Doing the War Paint.

LINCOLN, January 7.—The Journal's Spring View, Nebraska special says: Chief Yellow Horse passed through this town with a considerable following. When asked if he was not afraid of meeting the warriors of his tribe he replied, "no we are all hostiles now." Yellow Horse was supposed to be friendly. Swift Deer and his band formerly of the agency have also declared for war. Both chiefs are supposed to be bearing for the hostile camp near Pine Ridge.

Advices from Nebraska border towns indicate a more quiet feeling since the arrival of the State Militia and settlers are returning to their farms.

Idaho Indians in War Paint.

BOISE CITY, January 7.—Advices from Pocatello state that the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation have been dancing and 200 in war paint have taken to the mountains. Governor Wiley has been asked to order the militia out and it is probable a company of United States cavalry will be sent there. There are 1200 Indians on this reservation. People at Pocatello have almost no arms and the towns of Blackfoot and Eagle Rock are on the border of the reservation. The Indians who took to the mountains are working eastward. The belief is expressed that if the Indians at Pocatello go on the war path they will be joined by the tribes on the Lemhi reservation.

RED CLOUD TO COME IN.

Latest Gossip About Affairs at the Pine Ridge Agency.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, January 7.—A courier from the hostiles repeats the announcement that nothing can arrest bloodshed. At headquarters hopes have been entertained that the trouble would end soon.

General Miles has not heard from Red Cloud or Big Foot to hold a conference with him on Monday, and he expects them tonight. If they do not come then it is probable the General will take the field.

Late this evening word was received from Red Cloud that he would come to the agencies where the trouble exists under military control. The reform would insure to the benefit and happiness of the Indians.

Mrs. Sykes, formerly superintendent of the Indian schools at this agency, has received permission from General Miles to take Little Wound to Chicago and East. She hopes to have this warrior who is now among the hostiles tell the story of the wrongs of his people. She returned only a few days ago and bore a letter from the President to General Miles on the strength of which the request was granted.

General Colby, of the Nebraska State militia, has about 1700 men protecting towns along the western border of Pine Ridge agency. Colonel Baker, of Omaha, and Major Conery, of Cheyenne, arrived today to pay off troops. It will require \$66,000.

Colonel Shafter, who has been on the sick list, returned this evening.

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

The President Urges the Necessity of a Large Force in the Field.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Correspondence made public today explains the position of the Administration on the Indian question.

Under date of October 31, the President, in a letter to the Secretary of War, forwards a letter addressed by the Sec-

retary of the Interior, with letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of certain agents, all relating to the Sioux troubles. The President requested the Secretary to at once cause an investigation to be made by either the division or department commander into the condition of things among the Sioux.

On November 13, in another letter to the Secretary of War, the President forwards a number of communications from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Indian agents, stating that the situation appears serious. And adds: "You will see that the troops whose services are to be in requisition are ready to move at any moment, supported by a body of troops sufficiently large to be impressive and, in case of resistance, quickly and thoroughly efficient. I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to advise his agents to use their influence to separate the well-disposed from the ill-disposed Indians, and while using their best endeavors to preserve discipline, to avoid an outbreak until the War Department had made all necessary arrangements."

On December 1 Secretary Noble instructed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to notify Indian agents to cooperate with and obey the orders of the military officers commanding on all matters pertaining to the suppression of hostile movements.

General Schofield has sent the following to General Miles: "You are hereby authorized to assign Captain Ewers, Fifth Infantry, Captain Lee, Ninth Infantry, Captain Earnest, Eighth Infantry, and Captain Pierce, First Infantry, to the charge of the Indians of the several Sioux and Cheyenne agencies, to exercise over them such military supervision and control as in your judgment is necessary, without interfering with the administration of the agents of the Indian Bureau."

A FIGHT AT HAND.

Busy Preparation in Army Circles for a Great Engagement.

OMAHA, Neb., January 7.—A Pine Ridge special says: Some hostiles were seen leaving their camp last night and making toward the various agencies. Whether it signifies disintegration or an effort to secure recruits is not yet known. There is every indication a great fight is close at hand and, from the unusual activity in army circles, it would seem as if some fears were entertained that such an engagement will occur before the army is fully ready for it.

An Attack on the Picket Line.

DENVER, January 7.—A correspondent at White Clay Creek wires that no new depredations have occurred at this point. General Brooke and staff are encamped at Wounded Knee. Late last night the camp was aroused by shots from outlying pickets about two miles from camp. A picket rode into camp and said that a band of about twenty Indians had tried to surprise them. Two troops of cavalry hurried to the scene, but found no Indians. One of the pickets was slightly wounded.

Decisive Operations at Hand.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Captain Higgins, at army headquarters, received word from Pine Ridge this evening that Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin arrived today. Captain Higgins thought decisive operations were at hand. The troops of cavalry hurried to the scene, but found no Indians. One of the pickets was slightly wounded.

Forsythe's Reinstatement.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—General Schofield says this morning that a court of inquiry convened by Miles for the investigation of Colonel Forsythe's action has been dissolved, but he had received no official statement that Miles has restored Forsythe to his command.

AGENT ROYER RETIRED

CAPTAIN PIERCE, OF THE FIRST INFANTRY, SUCCEEDS HIM.

An Army Officer to Take Control of the Pine Ridge Agency—A Splendid Appointment.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Secretaries Proctor and Noble and General Schofield had a conference at the War Department this afternoon in regard to the Indian troubles and agreed to appoint an officer of the army as agent of the Indians at Pine Ridge agency, thus necessitating the retirement of Indian Agent Royer from that duty. The officer so appointed will, however, retain his position in the army. The Indian agents at other agencies are not to be disturbed but, as shown in General Schofield's telegram of January 6 from General Miles, army officers have been designated to take military control of the four other agencies, with instructions to cooperate with the agents of the Interior Department. The report that these agents have been displaced is without foundation, except so far as it relates to the Pine Ridge agency. Captain Pierce, of the First Infantry, has been selected as agent at Pine Ridge and will probably be appointed by the President tomorrow. A message embodying the facts given above has been sent by General Schofield to General Miles.

Secretary Proctor is considerably exercised over the newspaper reports of a controversy between the War and Interior Departments in regard to the management of the Indian campaign. He said this afternoon the two Departments were in perfect harmony in the matter and authorized a most emphatic denial of any report indicating the slightest friction between the two Departments.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a long report from the agent at Pine Ridge about the Wounded Knee fight, according to which the fight was a desperate one. When the soldiers were searching the tepees for arms, he suddenly began to cry out: "Kill the soldiers; their bullets won't have any effect on our ghost shirts," at the same time throwing up handfuls of dirt into the air. After a short performance, he fired his gun in the direction of the military and started the battle.

A SCANDAL EXPOSED

In Legislative Proceedings in Kansas.

Sensations Beginning Early in the Sessions.

Great Excitement in the Nebraska Capitol—Police on Guard in New Hampshire.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 7.—The Alliance Advocate, organ of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, in today's issue published a letter from Congressman F. J. Turner to Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas Alliance. The letter has created considerable sensation in political circles. The following extracts are taken from it:

"Ingalls will try to force his election or drive the Alliance men into caucus to agree on their man, in order to force the election of an Alliance man so he can carry the party down with him. I just received a letter from Farwell and he says their representatives do not like the Alliance candidate and would vote for some good Republican, but not for Ingalls. Farwell wants to know if I want his vote. I think it can be had. I saw Senator Berry yesterday. He is positively opposed to Ingalls but will vote for him if there is no other Republican. Judge Perkins asked me to talk in his (Perkins) interest and I did so. I told him to talk to Senator Wilson, of Hayes City, as I thought he felt as Berry did. I shall write Wilson tonight and ask him what he thinks of the possibility of my election. I have no money to spend in the fight. If I succeed I could and would put up \$5,000, but it is difficult to use it that way, yet you may have some friends who would be willing to take such a chance."

"Now I will leave the whole matter with you and Wilson and abide the results with content. Unless Ingalls gets some Alliance votes he will go in with sixty-two who will vote for him, but as soon as their instructions are complete will take in some of the Alliance candidates who may expect to get some Republican votes. That could keep all of them in the field. Coddling thought he could get the Republican vote when Ingalls was out of the way. Of course the Alliance caucus would name a man and that would settle it."

The letter came to McGrath's office and was opened by his confidential clerk, who turned it over to Chairman Chase, of the Alliance. Copies were made of the letter and the original was turned over to McGrath. The Alliance leaders asked McGrath to give the letter to the public. He refused to give the letter to the public, but gave it to the press, knowing nothing of the copies. Chase then turned over his copy of the letter to the editor of the Advocate.

Accompanying the publication is a note by the editor, Dr. McLellan, saying: "We regret the position in which the publication of the letter places the present of the State Alliance and a member of the Executive Board (Coddling). We leave them to make such personal explanation as they may have to make. Schemes that are unfounded in this interesting document are worthy of some consideration at this time. McGrath tonight said the Alliance officers were at liberty to inspect all his letters. He could not prevent people from writing to him. Further he would not talk."

TURNER INTERVIEWED.

KANSAS CITY, January 7.—The Times' Washington special says: The Times' representative interviewed Congressman Turner on the subject of the letter alleged to have been written by him and published in the Advocate. Turner said he had not seen the text of the letter. He said, however, he had written no letter offering to give \$5,000 to McGrath in the event of his (Turner's) election to the United States Senate.

EXCITED NEBRASKANS.

Two Presiding Officers Trying to Conduct a Joint Session.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 7.—At the joint session of the Legislature today to canvass the votes for State officers there was an interesting struggle for supremacy, ending in a deadlock. Lieutenant Governor Moekejohn claimed the right to preside, under the constitution, and the uniform practice. Speaker Elder (Alliance) refused to vacate and the two officers occupied chairs side by side, each claiming the gavel. The Speaker attempted to call the body to order, but was himself called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Some excitement prevailed, but nothing more serious occurred than loud talk.

The official returns were brought in by the Secretary of State and the Lieutenant Governor directed the Speaker to read them. He began to do so, but was advised by the Speaker to desist, which he did. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that no business could be transacted until the returns could be canvassed. Finally an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The Alliance people, it is said, wished to prevent the adjournment of the session, preferring to seat their men directly. The Lieutenant Governor holds it is his duty to declare officers those having a majority on the face of the returns and let a contest follow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CONTEST.

A Republican Governor Elected by the Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., January 7.—By direction of Governor Goodell, police were stationed throughout the capitol this morning and as the Legislators filed in they were obliged to identify themselves. The Legislature finally organized with 179 Republicans and 158 Democrats in the House.

The House and Senate met in joint convention this afternoon and canvassed the returns for Governor, showing Tuttle (Republican) 42,470, Amundsen (Democrat) 42,386, Fletcher (Prohibi-

tion) 1383, Scattering 13. A ballot was then taken for Governor resulting in Tuttle 185, Amundsen 150, and Tuttle was declared elected. Each house then adjourned.

Fighting for State Officers.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 7.—The Connecticut Legislature convened today. This afternoon the House sent the official canvases to the Senate with a resolution referring it to a joint committee. The Senate had voted not to select such a committee and created a special committee of its own which, after two hours' conference, declared Morris elected Governor with the remainder of the regular Democratic ticket. The Republican member of the Senate committee reported that various persons had been refused an opportunity to show that the returns were incorrect and that no one should be declared elected and the matter should be examined into. This was defeated and the Senate, after declaring the state officers elected, adjourned until tomorrow. The House took a recess until tomorrow. The Republican caucus tonight renominated Senator Platt.

No Speaker in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, January 7.—When the Legislature assembled this morning an attempt was again made to elect a Speaker, when a recess was taken. At the afternoon session the House took another ballot but without result.

Stanford Renominated.

SACRAMENTO, January 7.—At the Republican caucus tonight Senator Leonard Stanford received a unanimous nomination for United States Senator. The Democratic caucus nominated Stephen M. White.

Washington's Solons Organize.

OLYMPIA, January 7.—The State Legislature met today and effected a permanent organization by electing E. D. Wilson President of the Senate and F. A. Shaw, of Clark County, Speaker of the House.

Illinois' Thirty-Seventh.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 7.—The Thirty-seventh Assembly of Illinois convened today, and after the reading of Governor Fifer's message both houses adjourned until tomorrow.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Progress of the School the Last Year—A Splendid Institution of Learning That Does Credit to the Territory.

The Board of Education of the Territorial Normal school met at Tempe yesterday morning, Directors Hart, Smith, Peters and McClintock being present. The session was exclusively a financial one, for the purpose of auditing the bills of the institution for the past several months.

The members of the Board were more than pleased with the evident progress of the school and the marked industry and intelligent appreciation with which the students repay the efforts of Professors Reed and Stormont. There are now over forty pupils in attendance. All are well advanced in the studies pursued and are increasing in their efforts to attain the status of education. Nearly all have entered for the full course, with the expectation and hope of enrolling themselves in the ranks of Arizona's teachers, and will lose no time, of their own accord, on their way to a prize that can be gained only by hard and unceasing labor. It is very evident that no applicant for pedagogic honors will ever graduate from the institution without being fully qualified, as far as education can contribute, to take charge of any common or high school within the Territory.

The present list of pupils is representative of all but one or two of the counties of Arizona, and many more have written expressing a desire to enter the school. Everyone in attendance has a magnetic influence in attracting students from abroad, and the probabilities now are that the school will number nearly 100 by the end of the term, as many teachers are expected to attend in order to enjoy the benefits of the ethical and technical course that will be taken up during the last three months of the scholastic year.

The building is as neat as a parlor in every appointment and shining with the brightness that only fresh paint can give. The four large rooms are occupied, one as an assembly hall, one each by Professors Reed and Stormont as recitation rooms, and the fourth is the library. One-third of the last named apartment is partitioned off into two toilet rooms, each provided with marble wash-basins, an elevated tank above the well by an ingenious, yet simple, system of piping.

The library is well equipped with many of the reference books valuable in every appointment, and has been recently enlarged by the reception of a fine line of Southwestern Reports, including several valuable works upon the archeology of the Southwest. The philosophical apparatus cabinet, flanking the library case, is provided with the usual paraphernalia for the demonstration of physical problems and is also the receptacle of a growing collection of the strange insects, reptiles, bugs and birds so dear to the naturalist.

The grounds have been enclosed by a neat picket fence, the white outline of which is a pleasing contrast to the dark green of the alfalfa of the plot. Walks and driveways have been laid out from the gates to and around the building, a ball ground and tennis court provided for and when a number of trees, shrubs and hedges shall have been planted, the grounds will be complete and form a worthy setting for an institution of such excellence.

The only need is a young training school in which the young teachers may obtain a practical knowledge of the work they are to do in the future. This must needs be added at the beginning of the next term and, with the influx of new students, increased accommodations must be furnished, that the usefulness of the school be not limited.

Reports of a renewal of the cold weather come from many parts of Europe.

AN OFFICER CENSURED

A Naval Commander Taken to Task.

Told He is Not Fit to Command.

Secretary Tracy's Scathing Letter to Captain Belter About the Barrundia Affair.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Secretary Tracy has written a scathing letter to Captain Belter, commanding the USS Albatross, for his conduct in the case of the USS Albatross, which was relieved of duty at San Jose when senior officer with the Ranger at the time of the killing of General Barrundia on the Acapulco. The following extracts will serve to show the severity of the censure:

"In your situation in command of a force of public vessels of the United States in a territory which is not at that moment at war had recently been the scene of hostilities as well as civil disturbance, it was your duty to watch over the interests of your country in every quarter, and especially its interests abroad."

"From the moment that the approach of the Acapulco bearing the American flag was known to you, you should have taken every step in your power to give countenance and support to her captain and protection to all persons on board especially when you knew their safety was likely to be menaced. Instead of this, in your endeavor to escape responsibility, you remained so completely passive that, as far as events on board the Acapulco were concerned, you were on the outside of the ocean. Whenever any passenger, whether American or foreigner, is received on board an American vessel, he comes under the American flag and is entitled to the protection and security of which that flag is a guarantee."

"It was within your legitimate power as it was your imperative duty to execute by every means legally at your command, a guarantee of protection which the United States gives to all vessels under its flag. You were on the spot, and you had full knowledge of General Barrundia's approach, and you were informed of the intention to seize him as a political prisoner. He was not a fugitive from the Territory of Guatemala seeking to escape, neither was he a conspirator attempting to return to his country. He was a passenger on board an American ship, which he had joined in Mexico, with his destination for Panama."

"In this situation you found him. His safety was threatened. It was your duty to proceed at once to meet the steamer before she could anchor in port, to offer him the protection of the American flag, to take the captain of the ship into custody and offer to his passenger, should he desire it, an asylum on board your ship. Even after the arrival of the Acapulco in port your power for discretionary action was by no means taken away. There were three points in which the United States officer does not differ from you. He was a passenger on board an American ship, which he had joined in Mexico, with his destination for Panama."

"First—To make a full investigation of the facts to ascertain the efficiency of the charge and authority on which the passenger's proposed removal was based. Second—To prevent by your presence before such a political fugitive does not him in accordance with humane and well established practice in the case of refugees whose lives are in danger, the hospitality of your own vessel. In none of these does it appear that you took any action."

Secretary Tracy closed the letter in the following words: "It is believed that few cases have ever occurred in the history of the United States navy where the commanding officer so completely abandoned the responsibility of his position as you did upon this critical occasion. A United States officer does not offer an asylum to any person on board an American vessel at sea who stands in need of refuge. An officer